

XLV.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.  
By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

MARSEUL, in his Monograph, collated descriptions of species other than his own for the sake of easy reference, and I have from time to time followed his example. In this, the thirty-second paper of the series, I have introduced a few more.

*List of Species.*

Teretriosoma argentinum.	Hister falsus, <i>Sols.</i>
Eutidium peruanum.	— Bruchi.
Teretrios montanus, <i>Horn.</i>	— foveicollis.
— levatus, <i>Horn.</i>	Grammostethus socius.
Sternaulax caledoniæ, <i>Fauv.</i>	Atholus atricolor.
Apobletes angolensis, <i>Lew.</i>	Epitoxus felix.
— Migneauxi, <i>Mars.</i> ,	Microlomalus filum, <i>Reitt.</i>
=foliaceus, <i>Payk.</i>	Pachycærus montanus, <i>Lew.</i>
Platysoma connexum, <i>Fauv.</i>	— nanus.
— Simeani, <i>Muls. &amp; God.</i>	Paratropus aptistrius.
Silinus, gen. nov.	Homalopygus latisternus.
Zabromorphus deflexus.	Murexus, gen. nov.
Hister subsulcatus, <i>Mars.</i> ,	Saprinus sparsutus, <i>Sols.</i>
=hottentotta, <i>Er.</i>	— lateristrius, <i>Sols.</i>
— turanus, <i>Sols.</i>	

*Teretriosoma argentinum*, sp. n.

Cylindricum, subelongatum, obscure æneum, undique sat dense punctulatum; antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis; elytris transversim basi impressis; mesosterno stria marginali prave integra; tibiis anticis 7-denticulatis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Cylindrical, somewhat elongate, faintly coppery, clearly but not very closely punctured above; the head sometimes has a small fovea on its vertex which may be sexual; the thorax, the lateral stria continues behind the head; the elytra are impressed transversely behind the anterior angles; the pygidium is slightly convex and with the propygidium is clearly punctulate like the upper surface; the sterna are microscopically strigose, with punctures evenly and not closely set; the prosternal keel is arched at the base and anteriorly the marginal rim is very narrow; the mesosternum is obtusely produced anteriorly and the marginal stria is apparently complete but irregular, owing to the interposition of punctures; the metasternum has a well-marked lateral stria which turns outwards from the anterior edge; the legs

and antennæ are reddish brown, anterior tibiæ with seven denticulations.

This species is more cylindrical and elongate than any other known. There are now nearly forty species of this genus described, and others exist in collections, and they are very difficult to characterize intelligently.

*Hab.* Argentina, Province of Buenos Aires (*H. Richter*).

*Eutidium peruanum*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatum, convexiusculum, nigrum, nitidum: fronte plana haud striata; pronoto impunctato; elytris striis 1-2 brevibus, cæteris nullis; pygidio grosse punctato, apice transversim levi. L.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, black and shining; the forehead is not striate, but in certain lights transverse impressions may be seen which apparently correspond to striæ; the thorax is laterally impunctate; the elytra, striæ 1-2 are basal and very short, the outer one longest; the propygidium is sparsely punctate on its lateral edges and rather widely biimpressed apically; the pygidium is coarsely punctured, with the posterior margin smooth; the prosternal keel is narrowed before the coxæ.

The large size, the more oblong form, and the coarse punctuation of the pygidium distinguish this species from the other four known.

*Hab.* Peru.

*Teretrius* [*Teretriosoma*?] *montanus*, Horn, Tr. Amer. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 143 (1880).

“Black, shining. Thorax a little wider than long, rather finely punctate, the punctures denser in front. Elytra not more densely punctured than the posterior portion of the thorax. Prosternum sparsely punctate, the tip distinctly grooved. Mesosternum sparsely and finely punctate, without marginal line. Anterior tibiæ rather strongly bidentate at middle, the posterior bispinose near the tip.

“Length .10 inch (2.5 mm.).

“*Hab.* Colorado.

“Of the same form as *americanus* [*Teretriosoma*], but larger and with different dentate tibiæ.”

*Teretrius levatus*, Horn, Proc. Calif. Ac. iv. p. 365 (1894).

“Cylindrical, piceous black, shining; legs brown. Head finely, not closely punctate. Thorax sparsely punctate, fine

at apex and sides, coarser near base. Elytra more coarsely punctate, the punctures finer near sides than on apex; a smooth umbonal space; a short very oblique stria at base. Pygidium sparsely punctate. Mesosternum distinctly margined in front, sparsely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiæ 4-denticulate; middle tibiæ 4-spinose; hind tibiæ bi-spinose near apex, with a smaller spine at middle.

“Length .10 inch (2.5 mm.).

“Resembles *obliquulus*, but much smaller [the measurement given is .10 inch for both species], and with one less spine on the middle and hind tibia, the spines being at the same time more slender.

“*Hab.* San José del Cabo, Lower California.”

*Sternaulax caledoniæ*, Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. x. p. 164 (1891).

Fauvel in his description of this species points out the differences between it and *zealandica*, Mars.:—

“Voisin du *zealandica*, Mars., mais distinct surtout par la disposition du stries; celle de la tête, presque complète en avant; celle du corselet plus forte et entière jusqu'au milieu; la 2<sup>a</sup> dorsale des élytres très nette, bien que raccourcie; le propygidium plus finement ponctué, entouré d'un rebord cariniforme.”

The anterior femora of Marseul's species are also more markedly punctate.

L. 9 mill.

*Hab.* New Caledonia.

*Apobletes angolensis*, Lew. Ent. Mag. xvi. p. 76 (1879).

Oblongo-ovalis, complanatus, nigro-piceus, nitidus; fronte plana, stria fere recta; pronoto stria marginali antice late interrupta, interna tenuiter impressa, obliqua, margine distanti; clytris striis 1-3 integris, cæteris nullis; propygidio transversim punctato; pygidio grosse punctato, margine posticæ elevato; prosterno haud striato; mesosterno stria integra, utrinque valde impressa.

L. 5-6 mill.

*Hab.* Angola, Congo River, and Togoland.

*Apobletes Migneauxi*, Mars. (1860), = *A. foliaceus*, Payk. (1811), syn. n.

The species I referred to in a note (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 241, 1901) with a complete mesosternal stria is undescribed at present, as I do not know its habitat.

*Platysoma connexum*, Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. x. p. 166 (1891).

“Forma plana, striis elytrorum structuraque pygidii ut in *latisterno*, Mars., conformatis, sed pronoti lateribus minus distincte punctulatis, stria laterali marginali conjuncta, hac margine apicali haud interrupta, prosterno minus lato, mesosterno toto marginato, antice arcuatim profundius sinuato, sine linea inter hoc et metasternum bene perspicua sat facile distinguendum.”

L. 4 mill.

*Hab.* New Caledonia.

I copy Fauvel's description of the above, as I apparently erroneously placed *P. connexum* as a synonym of *P. Montrouzieri*, Mars., in the Catalogue of 1905.

*Platysoma Simeani*, Mulsant & Godart, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, xxi. p. 420 (1874).

“Oblong, noir, brillant; antennes et pattes brunâtres; strie frontale entière; prothorax quadrangulaire; élytres à trois stries marginales entières; les trois suivantes raccourcies; pygidium couvert de gros points ocelles; tous les tarses [tibiæ] tridentés.”

Mulsant also says that the prosternum is bordered with a stria, but this refers to the anterior lobe, not to the keel. The anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate, but the others are 4-spinose.

The head is finely punctulate anteriorly and somewhat coarsely punctured behind, the frontal stria is strong and widely transverse in front, not quite straight, and continues well-marked over the eye; the lateral stria is very similar to that of *Confucii*, Mars., but it continues a little round the posterior angle and behind the neck it widens a little away from the edge and is feebly and irregularly crenate, surface lightly punctulate, especially laterally; the pygidia are closely ocellately punctured; the mesosternum is rather widely sinuous anteriorly, but the marginal stria is bisinuous and fine and not very close to the edge, and it is broken at the suture, not joining the metasternal lateral stria. The elytra, as Mulsant says, have the 1-3 dorsal complete, 4-5 and sutural not quite dimidiate, the fourth and fifth (the shortest) are rather shorter than the sutural. The outer humeral stria is fine and complete, and continues along the apical margin to a point opposite the sutural stria.

The form of the humeral stria will serve to identify this species from others known.

*Hab.* Beirut, Syria, “sous l'écorce d'un olivier.”

## SILINUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, somewhat cylindrical, but a little depressed; the head impressed, frontal stria complete, mandibles more or less canaliculate at the base, antennal fossa circular and open; thoracic marginal stria complete and partly or wholly continued along the base; elytral striæ 1-4 complete, 5 dimidiate, sutural wanting or very faintly marked; propygidium punctate; pygidium smooth at the apex or marginate; prosternum sometimes striate; mesosternum emarginate, stria complete; all the tibiæ dilated.

The species known have hitherto been placed in *Platylister*, and are *pinnigera* (type), *palmipes*, and *extrarius*, Lew., and *robustus*, Sch. The frontal stria in the last is very deep and the thoracic stria is simply "complete," not, in the usual sense of this term, passing along the base. In other respects *extrarius* and *robustus* are, judging by the descriptions, very similar.

*Zabromorphus deflexus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; pronoto striis 2 lateralibus integris; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-2 integris, 3 dimidiata, cæteris nullis; propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis; mesosterno truncato, marginato.

L. 8-8 $\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining, surface very finely punctulate; the head, frontal stria complete and nearly straight anteriorly; the thorax, inner lateral stria complete and continues behind the head and is markedly deflected near the eye, outer lateral ceases after passing the anterior angle, behind the angle the outer interspace has some irregular marks which seem to be the rudiments of a third lateral stria, these marks vary in individuals; the elytra, inner humeral apical dimidiate, somewhat faint and broken at intervals, 1-2 dorsal complete, 3 basal but reaching the middle and it is somewhat irregular and lightly impressed, the other dorsal striæ are wanting, but there are impressions and punctures along the apical margin which apparently represent appendages; the pygidia are densely punctured; the mesosternum is truncate and the marginal stria complete; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate and the anterior femora clearly punctured.

The peculiar dorsal striation will serve to distinguish this species.

*Hab.* Isansu, German East Africa.

*Hister subsulcatus*, Mars. (1854), = *H. hottentotta*, Er. (1834), syn. n.

*Hister turanus*, Sols. Reise Fedtsch. Turkest., Col. ii. p. 223 (1876).

“Subquadrato-ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus, antennis piceis; fronte biimpressa, stria integra, antice recta; pronoto transverso, antrorsum parum angustato, utrinque breviter ciliato et bistriato, striis integris; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 4 parum abbreviata, haud appendiculata; margine inflexo impresso, bistriato, lævi; propygidio basi disperse, minus subtiliter punctato, apice lævi, pygidio sat crebre subtilius punctato; prosterno apice rotundato; mesosterno lato, sat profunde sinuato, stria integra; tibiis anticis valide 3-dentatis, dente apicali bilobo, posticis biseriatis 5-6-denticulato-spinosis.  
“L.  $2\frac{2}{3}$ .”

“*Hab.* In valle Sarafschan, specimen unicum.”

The above is Solsky's diagnosis, and there is more in the Russian language descriptive of the species.

*Hister falsus*, Sols. Reise Fedtsch. Turkest., Col. ii. p. 229 (1876).

“Oblongus, subquadrato-ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus, supra obsolete, subtiliter punctulatus, antennis rufo-brunneis, basi nigricantibus. Stria frontali antice recta, medio subsinuata; mandibulis supra plana, subtiliter rugulosis. Pronoto antrorsum parum angustato, stria laterali interna integra, externa ante medium abbreviata. Elytris thorace longioribus, stria subhumerali nulla, 1-3 dorsalibus integris, lævibus, 4-6 abbreviatis, apicalibus, 5 fere nulla, 6 dimidiata; fossa marginali lævi bistriata. Propygidio pygidioque minus crebre punctatis, illic apice lævigato. Mesosterno apice emarginato, stria integra. Tibiis anticis quadridentatis, dente apicali bilobo, posticis 7-8-spinoso-denticulatis.

“Var. striis 4 et 5 dorsalibus omino deletis.

“Long. 6, lat.  $4\frac{1}{3}$  mill.”

“Ad Maracandam.” Turkestan.

*Hister Bruchi*, sp. n.

Ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte haud impressa, stria antice recta; pronoto stria interna integra, externa brevi; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 apicalibus, suturali medium versus abbreviata; pygidio tenuissime punctulato; mesosterno marginato, antice sinuato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.



Oval, convex, black and shining; the head very finely punctulate, stria complete and straight anteriorly, forehead not impressed; the thorax, inner lateral stria complete, outer short and almost confined to the angle; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral short and just before the middle, inner well-marked apical and slightly overlaps the outer stria, 1-3 complete, 4-5 very short and apical, sutural is much shortened anteriorly; the pygidia are very finely punctulate (like those of *cavifrons*, Mars.); the mesosternum is slightly sinuous and marginate anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This species belongs to a section of the genus peculiarly American.

*Hab.* Argentina, Province Salta and Tucuman (*C. Bruch* and *G. A. Baer*).

*Hister foveicollis*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte plana, stria semicirculari; pronoto in medio bifoveolato; elytris striis 1-4 dorsalibus integris, 5 et suturali abbreviatis; propygidio bifoveolato pygidioque punctulatis.

L.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mill.

Oval, slightly oblong, somewhat convex, black and shining; the forehead plane, not impressed, stria complete and semi-circular, surface very finely punctulate; the thorax also very finely punctulate, with two discal foveæ separated by about the width of the head, inner lateral stria complete, outer dimidiate or sometimes longer; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral shortened one third at the base, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5 nearly dimidiate, sutural one third longer; the propygidium and pygidium very finely punctulate, the first has two shallow foveæ near the outer edge; the mesosternum emarginate, stria complete; the anterior tibiæ 5-6-dentate.

This species is rather more oblong than *H. punctifer*, Payk., but it is otherwise very similar. The thoracic foveæ are very peculiar, and had I only a single example I should have considered them incidental.

*Hab.* Brazil, Minas, Serra de Diamantina (*E. Gounelle*); three examples.

*Grammostethus socius*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte minute punctulata, stria arcuata, integra; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 et suturali dimidiatis; prosterno striis posticis abbreviatis.

L. 4 mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black and shining; the forehead minutely punctulate, stria complete and rather widely arched; the thorax very finely punctulate, inner stria complete and minutely crenate behind the head, outer stria wanting; the elytra, outer humeral stria basal, curved and dimidiate, inner stria wanting, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5 and sutural nearly equal, but the sutural just passes the middle; the pygidia are clearly not closely punctured; the prosternum, the striæ are short and do not pass between the coxæ; the basal lobe is impressed; the mesosternum is truncate, stria complete and close to the edge; the anterior tibiæ are 5-6-denticulate.

The fourth dorsal stria in this species is complete, but this does not seem to be an important character in the genus, as in some not otherwise dissimilar species (e. g. *fractistrius*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 342, 1903) the fourth stria is sometimes complete on one side and not on the other.

*Hab.* Kashmir, North India.

*Atholus atricolor*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria integra, antice leviter biimpressa; pronoto stria externa abbreviata, interna integra; clytris striis 1-4 validis, integris, 5 apicali, suturali basi paululum abbreviata; propygidio aliquantum grosse punctato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head, mandibles canaliculate, stria complete, strong at the sides, feebly sinuous anteriorly, with two circular impressions behind it, surface punctulate; the thorax, outer lateral stria short, passing from the anterior angle nearly halfway along the side, inner stria rather strong and complete, crenate behind the neck; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral strong, apical, and reaching just beyond the middle, dorsal 1-4 also strong and complete, 5 apical and not quite reaching the middle, sutural shortened a little at the base and turning slightly from the suture at both ends; the propygidium is coarsely, evenly, and not densely punctate, on the pygidium the punctures are smaller; the prosternum is narrow between the coxæ; the mesosternum, marginal stria complete and close to the anterior edge, slightly broken at the suture, not quite joining the metasternal stria; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

*Hab.* Mashonaland (*Guy A. K. Marshall*).

A stercoraceous species which sometimes flies to light.



*Epitoæus feïic*, sp. n.

Suborbicularis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte plana tenuissimo punctulata, stria semicirculari integra; pronoto lateribus punctato, ante scutellum transversim rugose punctato; elytris striis 1-2 subintegris, 3 integris sinuatis, 4 fere dimidiata, 5 obsoleta, suturali integris basi arcuata; tibiis anticis multispinosis.

L. 3 mill.

Nearly orbicular in outline, convex, black and shining; the legs and antennæ dark brown; the head, surface with an extremely fine punctuation, stria semicircular; the thorax, marginal stria complete and finely crenulate behind the head, disk almost smooth, outer area rather coarsely but not densely punctured, the scutellar impression is transverse and narrow and somewhat rugosely punctured; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral apical and nearly dimidiate, 1 dorsal a little shortened apically, 2 a little shortened at the base, 3 complete, slightly sinuous, 5 indicated only by two or three apical punctures, sutural complete but very fine before the base, seen only in certain lights to join an appendage to the fourth stria; the pygidia are clearly, not densely, punctured, and the points vary in size and are fewer near the apices; the prosternum is sparingly and evenly punctured, stria well-marked laterally, but very fine along the base and not quite joining anteriorly; the mesosternum is impunctate, marginal and transverse striæ well-marked and crenulate; the anterior tibiæ are 9-10-spinose.

The epipleuræ of the species in this genus are bistrate.

*Hab.* Usambara, East Africa.

*Microlomalus (Paromalus) filum*, Reitt. Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxviii. p. 256 (1884).

“Prosternum antrorsum angustum, obtuse carinatum, striis lateralibus non impressum, postice rotundatim lobatum, subdeplanatum. Metasternum valde elongatum, in medio maris longitudinaliter, minus profunde sulcatum. Tibiis leviter curvatis, angustis, intermediis subtiliter tridentatis, anticis dilatatis (magis curvatis), extus parce denticulatis, apice extus oblique truncatis.”

*Hab.* Bulgaria.

*Pachycrærus montanus*, Lewis (1907).

Oblongus, subcylindricus, viridi-cyanæus, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto stria marginali antice late interrupta; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 obsoleta, suturali dimidiata; propygidio pygidioque fortius vix dense punctatis; prosterno

bistriato, striis rectis haud conjunctis; mesosterno antice immarginato; tibiis anticis 6-dentatis.

L.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mill.

Oblong, somewhat cylindrical, greenish blue and shining; the head slightly impressed anteriorly, marginal stria complete, surface microscopically punctulate; the thorax, marginal stria is widely interrupted behind the head, the disk before the scutellum is almost smooth, but behind the head and laterally it is conspicuously punctate; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine bent and reaching the middle from the apex, 1–4 complete, 5 short and apical or wanting, sutural apical well-marked and reaching just beyond the middle; the pygidia are closely and somewhat coarsely punctate; the prosternum bistrate, striæ straight and not joining at either end and do not quite reach the base; the mesosternum is somewhat acute and immarginate anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ 6-dentate.

In form and colour this species somewhat resembles *P. Raffrayi*, Lew., but it is slightly greener and being broader is a little less cylindrical.

*Hab.* Kilimanjaro (*Sjöstedt*). Two examples.

*Pachycærus nanus*, sp. n.

Oblongus, parum convexus, subniger, nitidus, pedibus rufo-brunneis; fronte stria utrinque angulata, antice late interrupta; propygidio parum grosse punctato; mesosterno stria transversa arcuata, stria marginali late interrupta.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong, rather convex, nearly black and shining, legs and antennæ reddish brown; the head very feebly impressed anteriorly, surface with punctures of varying sizes not closely set, stria angulate near the eye, oblique anteriorly and abruptly shortened; the thorax, marginal stria fine and not passing behind the neck, punctuation not close and consisting of somewhat large points and fine ones intermixed; the elytra, outer humeral stria fine and complete, inner short and nearly median, 1–4 dorsal complete, 5 wanting, sutural a little shortened at both ends, apices very sparingly punctured; the propygidium is somewhat coarsely, but not closely punctured; the pygidium, punctures much smaller and fewer; the prosternum is bistrate, striæ sinuous and not joining at either end, keel moderately broad; the mesosternum is bisinuous anteriorly, not pointed, and the marginal stria is widely interrupted, the transverse stria is detached and in the form of an arc, with a few irregular notches along the

edges, it is anterior to the suture; the anterior tibiæ are 5-6-denticulate.

The small stature and the singular frontal and mesosternal striæ distinguish this species from the others known.

*Hab.* Togo-land.

*Paratropus aptistrius*, sp. n.

Ovatus, brunneus, tenuissime punctulatus, subnitidus; fronte stria marginali integra, utrinque carinata; pronoto anguste marginato; elytris striis 1-4 et suturali integris, 4 arcu basali suturali cœunte, 5 ultra medium abbreviata; prosterno angusto, bistriato. L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, brown, somewhat shining, surface microscopically punctulate; the head convex on vertex, frontal stria complete, angulate before the eyes and carinate especially laterally and by the angles; the thorax is narrowly marginate; the elytra, striæ, humeral strong and complete, 1-4 and sutural finer and also complete, 4 and sutural join at the base, 5 is shortened before the middle; the pygidia are feebly punctulate; the prosternum, the keel is narrow and bistrate, striæ parallel until just behind the anterior lobe, where they turn outwards; the mesosternum is sparingly punctulate, bistrate anteriorly, with a crenate straight stria over the suture.

This species is extremely similar to *ovides*, Mars., but the fourth and sutural striæ are complete and join anteriorly and the surface is not "lævis nitidus," owing to a fine though sparing punctuation and a roughened sculpture seen under the microscope.

*Hab.* Portuguese Guinea.

*Homalopygus latisternus*, sp. n.

Oblongus, depressus, piceus, nitidus; fronte tenuiter punctulata; pronoto ad angulos tristriato; elytris striis dorsalibus abbreviatis; pygidio basi excavato; prosterno lato, impunctato; mesosterno profunde inciso. L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong, rather depressed, piceous, shining; the head, surface uneven, free, finely punctulate and densely microscopically strigose; the thorax, marginal stria fine and interrupted behind the neck, the anterior angles are somewhat impressed, at the basal angle there is a fine short stria and close to it are two longer striæ also very fine and bent and pointing towards the head; the elytra, striæ very fine, inner humeral complete, 1 dorsal indistinct, 2-3 fine, basal, but well-marked, 4 a little longer and joined to the sutural stria,

which is complete and on the dorsal disk geminate; the propygidium is finely not closely punctured; the pygidium is triangularly excavated at the base; the prosternum, the keel is rather wide (twice the width of that of *remex*, Lew.), and the striæ are feebly sinuous between the coxæ and are widely separate at both ends; the mesosternum is very deeply incised on either side of the projection, which is somewhat large and obtuse, the marginal stria is fine and complete, but does not follow the anterior edge closely.

In outline the above is similar to *H. remex*, Lew., but the thoracic and dorsal striæ are very different, and the excavated pygidium and the width of the prosternal keel also distinguish it from *remex*.

*Hab.* Jatahy, Province of Goyaz, Brazil.

#### MUREXUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong and with the legs densely muricate, forehead convex; thorax explanate laterally and anteriorly cut out in semicircular outline; elytra costate; prosternum roughly carinate, anterior lobe tuberculate; mesosternum bisinuous; legs elongate, tibiæ angulate on the outer edge. Type *Terapus muricatus*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vi. p. 286, pl. 10. fig. 2 (1900).

The above characters are selected from those drawn for a single species; at present only *Terapus Mniszechi*, Mars., and *bicarinatus*, Lew., are properly referable to *Terapus*. *T. Marseillei*, Westw., more nearly resembles a species of *Tylois*, but it has no mesosternal tubercles: Westwood's figure, 'Thesaurus Ent. Oxon.' p. 67, tab. 67. f. 9 (1874), is of course excellent.

*Saprinus sparsutus*, Sols. Reise Fedtsch. Turkest.,  
Col. i. p. 238 (1876).

*Saprinus brunensis*, Fleicher, Wien. ent. Zeit. ii. p. 179 (1883).

"*Saprinus tenuistrius*, Mars., affinis, subquadrato-ovatus breviusculus, nitidus, niger, elytris apice picescentibus, pedibus antennisque piceis, his clava ferruginea. Fronte crebre punctulata, stria nulla. Thorace medio subtilissime disperse punctato, lateribus fortius et crebre ruguloso-punctato, longitudinaliter impresso, impressione paulo ante angulum posteriorem fovea oblonga, margini approximata, terminata. foveolis postocularibus distinctis. Elytris undique punctulatis, punctis circa scutellum subtilioribus, magis dispersis, postice fortioribus, sat crebris; stria suturali integra, basi cum 4 dorsali conjuncta, striis dorsalibus in medio abbreviatis; stria humerali postice abbreviata, cum subhumerali interna haud

conjuncta, subhumerali externa brevi, basali. Pygidio sat crebre punctato. Prosterno striis convergentibus, stria mesosternali integra. Tibiis anticis 5-6-denticulatis.

“Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , lat. 3 mill.

“In valle Sarafschan.” Turkestan.

*Saprinus lateristrius*, Sols. Reise Fedtsch. Turkest.,  
Col. ii. p. 240 (1876).

“Oblongo-ovatus, convexus, picco-niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque piceis, his rufescentibus. Capite subtiliter, minus dense punctulato, fronte antice transversim impressa et utrinque subcarinata, stria frontali medio interrupta. Thorace transverso, basi utrinque subsinuato, versus angulos anticos arcuatim angustato, convexo, disco subtilissime, minus dense, versus marginem anteriorem et latera paulo fortius et crebrius punctuata, summa basi punctis majoribus immixtis; stria marginali integra, interne striola, antice et postice abbreviata, margini laterali parallela, adjecta. Elytris lateribus parum rotundatis, apice solum versus angulum internum subtiliter, disperse punctulatis; striis dorsalibus paulo pone medium abbreviatis, prima ceteris brevior, 4-ta antice cum suturali confluenta, subhumerali interna abbreviata, cum humerali conjuncta, externa basi notata. Pygidio crebre, profunde, minus subtiliter punctato. Prosterno striis lateralibus antorsum sensim approximatis. Tibiis anticis 4-5-denticulatis, dentibus tribus ultimis validis.

“Long. 3, lat. 2 mill.

“Ad urbem Taschkent.” Turkestan.

XLVI.—*Some Remarks on Pteropus mascarinus, Mason.*  
By KNUD ANDERSEN.

In the September number of this Journal (pp. 220-222) Mr. Geo. E. Mason gives a description of a supposed extinct species of fruit-bat, *Pteropus mascarinus*, from the small island La Ronde, about 15 miles north-east of Mauritius. The species is based on a single skull found in a fissure, in a superficial deposit of red earth, associated with bones of introduced animals, such as goat and rabbit.

A perusal of the description and measurements of the skull and teeth of *Pt. mascarinus* has satisfied me that the species must be exceedingly like the now living *Pt. rodricensis*, Dobson.

The skull of *Pt. mascarinus* is described as having a